

robustly spined. Tympana covered; opercula broad, obtusely angulated, not reaching the middle of the abdomen. Tegmina with the apical third more or less reticulately veined, the apical areas numerous, generally twelve or thirteen in number.

This genus is allied to *Polyneura*, from which it differs by the much narrower head, the semihyaline and not opaque tegmina, and the different reticulation in the venation of same; the pronotal margin and the size of the opercula are also distinctive characters.

Angamiana atherea, n. sp.

Body black; eyes castaneous; anterior, lateral, and posterior margins of pronotum (the first narrowly), and an abbreviated, central, narrow, longitudinal fascia to same, posterior margin of metanotum, head beneath (excluding face), sternum, and opercula pale greenish ochraceous; legs and rostrum black. Body more or less clothed with greyish pile, especially at the lateral margins of the mesonotum and the base and segmental margins of the abdomen.

Tegmina semihyaline and of a pale shining bronzy hue, the venation darker and either ochraceous or greenish, the costal membrane pale greenish; the extreme base and the veins enclosing the postcostal area black; the veins enclosing the two uppermost apical areas, the terminal vein of the lower ulnar area, and the outer margin dark bronzy. Wings pale bluish green, becoming pale bronzy towards apex, the outer margin dark bronzy.

The opercula are broad and divergent, their outer margins convex, their inner margins oblique, their apices obtusely angulated and not reaching the middle of the abdomen. The rostrum about reaches the posterior coxæ.

Long. excl. tegm., ♂ 46, ♀ 40-42 millim.; exp. tegm. ♂ ♀ 124-132 millim.

Hab. Continental India, Naga Hills (*Doherty*).

XXXVI.—*Diagnosis of a new Cynopterus from Borneo.*
By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Cynopterus spadiceus, sp. n.

Closely allied to *C. latidens*, Dobs., with which it shares the characteristic structure of the teeth, but distinguished by its larger size, much shorter fur, especially on the under surface of the body, the presence of tufts of coarse yellow hairs

on the sides of the neck, and by the entire nakedness of the throat, wing and interfemoral membranes, and limbs. The hind legs especially in *C. latidens* are clothed above to the ankles, while in *C. spadiceus* they are wholly naked. Colour dark rufous brown above and on the sides below, paler on the neck and along the centre of the belly.

Skull and dentition much as in the allied species, except that the anterior premolars are deciduous, being absent in the type; the molar teeth above are larger and heavier, those below are rather longer but not quite so broad, and the last lower molar is slightly larger. The incisors number $\frac{4}{4}$ and are subequal in size, the inner ones above being very slightly longer than, but of the same thickness as, the outer.

Measurements of the type, an adult female, preserved as a skin:—

Head and body (stretched) 130 millim.; forearm 77 (=3.05 in.); thumb, including claw, 25; lower leg 27.

Skull.—Greatest breadth 25; palate, length 19; front of canine to back of last molar, above 13.6, below 15.7; $\frac{m.1}{m.1}$ 3.0 \times 2.8, $\frac{m.2}{m.2}$ 2.5 \times 2.3; $\frac{m.1}{m.1}$ 3.0 \times 2.9, $\frac{m.2}{m.2}$ 2.7 \times 2.6.

Hab. Baram, N.W. Borneo. Collected by Mr. Charles Hose.

XXXVII.—*Report upon a small Collection of Scorpions and Centipedes sent from Madras by Mr. Edgar Thurston, of the Government Central Museum.* By R. I. POCOCK, of the British Museum (Natural History).

[Plate XII.]

SCORPIONIDEA.

THE Scorpions sent by Mr. Thurston are referable to four species, whereof one is new. The series of the species *Sc. Swammerdami* has been most useful in showing the amount of variation presented during the passage from the young to the adult condition.

Isometrus maculatus (De Geer).

This species is cosmopolitan.

Buthus Martensii, Karsch.

Buthus Martensii, Karsch, Mitth. Münchn. ent. Ver. 1879, p. 112, ♂; Pocock, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1889, iii. p. 335, pl. xv., ♂ ♀.

Buthus grammurus, Thorell, Ann. Mus. Genov. 1889, pp. 567-570, ♀, pl. v. fig. 4.